THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9509. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

THE SURRENDER OF MUNFORDSVILLE.

The Circumstances Under Which It Was Made.

A GAME OF MILITARY CHESS.

Supposed Consolidation of Bragg's and Kirby Smith's Corps.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON,

&c., &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25—Midnight.

The armies of Buell and Bragg left Lebanon, Tenn., and Carthage, respectively on the 21st, Buell following the arc and Bragg the chord of a circle. Our army travelled 361 and Bragg's 206 miles. Buell got into Northern Kentucky one day ahead of Bragg, notwithstanding the immense excess of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Colonel Wilder, of the Seventeenth Indiana, has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for one lieutenant and twenty-six privates.

Rumors, creating some excitement, are afloat of the movement of two divisions of Bragg's army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

Our Louisville Correspondence.

From all I can learn the rebels have met with but little more success in gaining accessions to their force from the disaffected in Kentucky than in Maryland. The Union men of Kentucky, who are here in large numbers, represent that very few recruits have been gained by Bragg or Kirby Smith, but that they have obtained large numbers of horses and cattle.

Major General Wright is organizing the forces in this department as rapidly and as thoroughly as may be. When he came home there was literally nothing but a few raw troops he could grasp. No tents, camp equipage, or anything save arms, and they few in number, were to be had to equip the force of men which were to be immediately put in the field to meet the advances of the rebels, under Kirby Smith, towards Covington. In spite of all the obstacles to be encountered, and the lack of materials, he has succeeded admirably in organizing a large force of men, and has put them in the field well equipped in every way and well supplied with provisions. The General, aided by a large and active staff, is working night and day, and has already accomplished wonders, and the fall campaign will be conducted in a short, sharp and decisive manner. When the proper time comes it will be commenced.

NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

No Forward Movement of the Union Forces—Operations of the Rebels on the Upper Potomac—Destruction of the Track and Bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

&c., &c., &c.

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

It is evident that the rebels have not left the line of the Upper Potomac, but are injuriously operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They recently, it is believed, destroyed some of the important bridges west of Martinsburg, including that over Black river.

THE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 25, 1862.

The reports from the army state that all remains quiet along the river.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam.

Two Generals Killed and Six Wounded.

GENERAL LEE COMMANDED IN PERSON.

THE EFFECT OF M'CLELLAN'S ARTILLERY.

The Rebels Now Threaten Western Virginia.

&c., &c., &c.

The Terrific Fight at Sharpsburg, Maryland.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS—A DECISIVE BUT DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY.

[From the Petersburg Express, Sept. 23.]

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday gives the following relative to the terrible battle fought at Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesday last:—

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to ...

... to work to *destroy the latter in a way to render its reconstruction impracticable.* Every bridge, tunnel and culvert should be forthwith demolished—every embankment levelled, every cut filled up, and every cross tie and rail removed, from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburg. The road has been a source of nothing but evil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeeized the entire region between its track and the Pennsylvania border, from the Ohio to the Potomac.

The recrossing of the Potomac by our forces does not at all disturb us. Under the circumstances, it was a most judicious movement, and in no manner or degree prejudicial to our interests, in a military point of view—save and except the losses we sustained in the sanguinary battles in Maryland, which are to be deeply deplored. But the enemy suffered in this respect far more that we did, and although this is no adequate consolation or compensation to us in the premises, yet it assures us than the blows which we struck lost none of their vigor and efficacy by the brief change which was made of the seat of war.

THE CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

Adjournment to Washington—The Address to the President—A Reserve of One Hundred Thousand Men to be Organized—The Radicals in Bad Humor at Their Failure to Overthrow McClellan, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25, 1862.

The Governors left Altoona this morning, and have gone directly to Washington, where they will arrive this evening, and will present their address to-morrow.

Although the document is considerably modified and milder than when first presented by Governor Andrew it still has a strong tincture of "infernalism." It was signed by Governor Curtin, Governor Pierpoint and Governor Tod with great reluctance. In referring to reserves ...

Assassination in Westchester County.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at Great Ocean.

FROM EUROPE.

Port.	Vessel.	Date.	Pg.
Cape of Good Hope	Ariadne	Aug 21	2
Aden	Sultana	Aug 21	2
Aden	Sultana	Aug 21	2
Aden	Sultana

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; or to take care of children. Call for two days at 122 Court st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good city references from her last place. Call at 77 West 18th st., front basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is an experienced child's nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at 184 West 18th st., basement.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can give good city references. Call for two days at 126 Smith st., over the fancy store.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL WANTS A SITUation to do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at 36 Houston st., near Mott.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as copyist or assistant bookkeeper, or would be willing to go to Europe, California or Cuba as a lady's companion or children's governess. Highest reference given. Address Governess, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as housekeeper or as a companion to a lady and assist with sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Satisfactory references. Address J. Smith, box 154 Herald office.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A PLACE to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; wages $6 per month. Inquire at 360 Hudson av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS WAITress, or would do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; understands embroidery; best of city references. Call at No. 6 Hammond st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

THE MILITARY.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 266

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Othello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Every One Has His Faults.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.—Beatrice—Macbeth.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Mazeppa—One Oak—Eagle Eye—Paddy Carey.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Gipsy's Revenge—Colleen Bawn—Schoolmaster—[illegible].

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway.—Czar and Carpenter.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Spirit of the Flood—Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Grand Aquaria—Learned Seal, &c., at all hours. Clifton Martell, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—The Black Brigade.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—[illegible].

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Bird Hunters.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—Exhibition of Tiffany's California.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

There is no information of any present movement of our troops in Maryland. The rebels are still in force on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, opposite Williamsport and Falling Waters, at which latter place General Lee has his headquarters. They are said to be destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, and have already demolished some of the most important bridges west of Martinsburg, the bridge over the Black river included. General McClellan's army, although not making any immediate demonstration, is still, it may be proper to say, not idle, nor unprepared for future important operations, the object of which it would not be proper to state.

Another meeting of the Governors of the Northern States will be held immediately at Washington. The Governors proceeded to that place yesterday for this purpose. Their address to the President will be presented to-day. It was signed by Governor Curtin, Governor Pierpoint and Governor Tod with great reluctance. In referring to reserves, it urges the organization of a reserve force of one hundred thousand men.

We give some highly interesting extracts to-day from the rebel journals relative to the late battles in Maryland. The Richmond *Enquirer* claims the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory. It was directed by General Lee in person with 60,000 men in his command. The rebel account makes our force 150,000. General Jackson commanded the left of the rebel line, General Hill the right, and General Longstreet the centre. It is admitted that our artillery was used with fearful effect, and that upon the whole the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign. Two rebel Generals were killed—Stark, of Mississippi, and Branch, of North Carolina—and six others were wounded. The Petersburg *Express* makes the significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South must now be banished. The experiment to rouse her people to follow the fortunes of the rebel army is proclaimed to have been a dead failure, and the devoted adherence of the State government, the press, and the majority of the people to the federal government is acknowledged by the *Express*. "The victories at Boonesboro and Sharpsburg" it declares to be unprofitable to the rebel cause. The same journal advocates as the next move of the rebel army the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and an attack on Pierpoint. Our reports from Harrisburg, referred to above, it will be seen, go to show that they are occupied in this business now.

There is nothing of importance to report from the West to-day. The arrival of General Buell at Louisville we have before announced. It is stated that he left Lebanon, Tenn., and General Bragg, with his army, left Carthage, both on the same day, namely, the 21st inst., and that Buell travelled 61 miles and Bragg 206 miles in the interval, General Buell arriving first at Louisville. This march seems almost incredible; but it is certain that Buell has come up to the relief of Louisville in time to save that city and Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Colonel Lightburn is in pursuit of the rebels in the Kanawha valley, Virginia, with sufficient force to wipe them out.

It appears that the meeting of the Governors was adjourned from Altoona to Washington, where we shall next hear of them.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday, when the following statement was submitted:—Number remaining in the various institutions on the 13th instant, 6,370; admitted since, 1,534; died, 37; discharged, 998; sent to Blackwell's Island, 607; number remaining September 20, 6,362—decrease, 8.

The Protestant Episcopal Missionary Convention of the Diocese of New York met again yesterday, at St. John's church. The committees for the year were appointed. The Bishop's annual address to the Convention was read. In the afternoon session an interesting discussion took place on the much mooted question of the division of the diocese. A vote was demanded upon the question, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the matter was postponed till nine o'clock this morning.

Yesterday was a very exciting day in Wall street. Seldom, if ever, has the Stock Exchange been such a focus of wild speculation. The advance in the leading speculative stocks at the first board was from 3 to 4 per cent, and the amount bought at these high prices was unprecedentedly large. In the afternoon there was of course a reaction of ¼ a ½ per cent; but even at the close of business hours the commission houses appeared to have orders enough to absorb all the stock that was offered for sale by the speculators. Of this last rise in stocks the outside operators seem to have had the honors. The regular Wall street speculators are not believed to have had a large interest in the market. Gold, under the influence of Mr. Cisco's new regulation, advanced to 121, afterwards receding to 120. Exchange was held at 131½ a 132. Money was offered at 4 per cent on call.

The cotton market yesterday was firm, without further advance in prices. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, on the basis of 56c. a 57c. for middling uplands, closing at about the outside figures. The flour market was unchanged for most descriptions. Common State and Western were dull, while the higher class of bakers' brands was in many cases 5c. per bbl. higher. Wheat was firmer, owing in a good degree to the advance in sterling exchange, and closed 1c. a 2c. higher, while sales were active, and in part for export. Corn was firm, especially for good sound Western mixed, which sold at 60c. a 61c., while transactions were made to a fair extent. Pork was unchanged, with moderate sales, which embraced mess at $11 62½ a $11 75, and prime at $10 25. Beef was unchanged and lard rather firmer, with sales at 9c. a 9¾c. The government contract for 12,100 bbls. mess pork was awarded at $12 a $12 29, and 29 015 bbls. prime mess pork at $11 28 a $11 90, and 300,000 lbs. bacon at $7 20 per 100 lbs. Sugars were active and firm, and New Orleans grades were ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. higher, while fair to good refining Cubas were at 8⅛c. a 8¼c. The sales embraced 8,257 hhds. at full prices. For the Messrs. Stuart's prices for their refining goods we refer to another column. Coffee was steady, but quiet. The government contract for 650,000 lbs. was taken at $28 28, and 150,000 do. at $27 70 per 100 lbs. Freights were somewhat irregular, but without change of importance to rates, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

The Convention of State Governors—The Roundhead Conspiracy.

The treasonable developments at the Convention of State Governors, held on Wednesday at Altoona, in Pennsylvania, fully confirm the opinion we have long since expressed that a plot had been set on foot by the radicals at the North to abolish the Union, the constitution and negro slavery together, without regard to the legal, moral or social obstacles in the way, or any disastrous consequences that might ensue from the execution of their desperate programme. Even the President himself, if he should continue to stand in their path, must be swept away, and with him all the guarantees of law and public order.

That a revolutionary conspiracy has been organized for some time at the North, under the designation of the Roundheads, or the Puritans, is now placed beyond a doubt. The originators are the lineal descendants of the rebel Roundheads in England, who kept that country for forty years in hot water and civil war. This treasonable conspiracy began in New England; but it has its ramifications in New York and various other Northern States, and some of its ruling spirits are to be always found at the national capital.

The first intimation we had of the existence of this secret organization was the disloyal response of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to the call of Secretary Stanton for troops, in May last, when he refused to send the desired regiments, intimating that the call was not a "real," but a sham one, but that if the President was in earnest, and would proclaim negro fraternity, and equality, and let the blacks fight side by side with white men, then "the roads would swarm with the multitudes that New England would pour out to obey the call" of the Secretary of War. In other words, Governor Andrew would deliberately let the government be overthrown by the rebels of the South unless it consented to submit to the dictation of the Roundheads, and agreed to a fanatical policy which, if successful, would make the South another St. Domingo, and inflict a blow upon the whole country, from which it could not recover in half a century.

The next evidence we have of the existence and objects of the Society of Roundheads is the meeting at Providence of the New England Governors with the New York Jacobin Club which goes by the misnomer of "The National War Committee." Then and there it was proposed, in view of the refusal of the government to permit them to organize a revolutionary army of fifty thousand men, to be placed under the command of General Fremont, that the Governors of the Northern States should be applied to for that number of men and arms, as a nucleus around which the elements of Northern fanaticism and revolution might gather for the destruction of the government unless it fell in with their designs to abolish the constitution of the United States by force and arms. The recent withholding of troops from the general government in the hour of need, and the developments of the radical Governors at Altoona, complete a chain of evidence as to the existence of a most dangerous conspiracy. Their object appears to be to prolong the war, in order to make fortunes for themselves or their friends by contracts, and at the same time to insure the final dismemberment of the United States, in order to the permanent control of the Northern section by a fanatical faction which would compel all men to adopt their standard of morality and religion, like the tyrant Procrustes, who, if his victims were too long, cut off their legs in order to reduce them to the dimensions of the bed on which he tortured them, or, if they were too short, stretched them to the requisite length.

Upon one frivolous pretence or another the troops raised in several of the Northern States have not been sent forward by these Governors to Washington. In a single State ten thousand are said to be retained. The fact of the troops having been held back at this particular crisis, when their presence in the field might have rendered the great battle in Maryland immediately decisive by preventing the escape of the rebel army into Virginia, is very significant, when coupled with another fact developed at Altoona, that the radicals proposed to call upon the President to remove General McClellan just after he had won the most brilliant victory of the war, and were only defeated in their attempt to carry this proposition by the threat of Governor Tod, of Ohio, that the people would rise up en masse against them, and by the conservative course of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who supported General McClellan, and by the rebuke of Governor Morgan, of New York, who declined attending the Convention because he disapproved of its object, and maintained that the loyal and patriotic way to serve the government was to send it men, as he did, New York having contributed more troops in proportion to its population than any other State, under the last two calls. The conspirators showed their teeth; but, with the representatives of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio against the radicals of the New England States, what could they do? The population of the State of New York alone far exceeds their combined population.

Governor Morgan is right. There was no necessity for any convention. The President is made by the constitution Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and it is the duty of the Governors to obey, and not to dictate. The constitution, moreover, expressly forbids any combinations or alliances of States. Article 1, section 9, declares that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State." But this assemblage was worse than the Hartford Convention of half a century ago; and had the President sent a division of General McClellan's army to disperse the illegal gathering at the point of the bayonet, and sent the whole batch to the nearest fort, he would not have transcended his duty. But the President checkmated them in another way. He took the wind out of their sails by issuing his proclamation one day in advance of their meeting. Had he not done so they would have demanded immediate and unconditional emancipation, just as they demanded the dismissal of McClellan, and the appointment of foolish Fremont in his stead. But under the President's proclamation published yesterday these radical Governors are all liable to be seized and sent to some fortress, as "discouraging volunteer enlistments, and resisting militia drafts, thus affording aid and comfort to the rebels." The volunteer troops have been held back by their interposition and the militia drafts have been delayed by their authority. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln will direct that those "disloyal persons" (men whose loyalty by their own showing is only conditional) will be arrested by the United States marshals, particularly Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who manifested the most treasonable spirit under the pretence of negro philanthropy. Let a signal example be made. There is still room in Forts Lafayette and Warren.

Frightful Flutterings Among the Lame Ducks of Wall Street.

There is a pause in the excitement in regard to our army in Maryland. The excitement in regard to Washington has entirely subsided. The operatic and theatrical excitement, though undiminished, has not now the first place in public attention. The excitement in regard to the President's emancipation proclamation has quieted down, and even Massa Greeley shouts "God bless Old Abe" no more. The excitement about the Republican Convention at Syracuse has fizzled out. The mysterious excitement about the meeting of Governors at Altoona is lessening into a settled indignation as the facts become developed. The excitement of the day is the terrible fluttering and frightful squabbling and quacking among the lame and broken winged ducks that frequent the dirty gutters of Wall street.

Gold rose to 119 on Wednesday, and to 121 yesterday morning. Stocks, demand notes and all sorts of bonds bounced up accordingly. Wall street went frantic. Such inflation of prices, such a reckless scramble for money, such immense transactions in gold, many of which are unreported; such general activity in every department of financial affairs, Wall street has not seen in many a long day. The transactions were larger than any since last May, and the excitement was much greater than at that period. The whole secret of this fluttering, however, is to be found in the rise in gold. That caused the depression in real estate. That caused the advance in stocks, which was in fact only apparent, and which is not an increase in the value of the stocks, but only a mode of balancing the new difference between paper and specie incident to the rise in the price of gold. But what caused the rise in gold? A dozen different causes, all working together and assisting each other. In the first place, there was the President's emancipation proclamation. Then the secret revolutionary meetings of the New England Governors, culminating in the conclave at Altoona, which we reported yesterday, had something to do with it. The pause of McClellan's army on the Potomac helped it along. The nomination of Wadsworth—a radical disunionist—had its weight. The knowledge that there are at least two members of the Cabinet who are practically in favor of disunion, and zealously working for that object, did not lack its influence. All these and other similar facts, supporting and corroborating each other, led the lame ducks of Wall street to fear that we could find no escape from our present dilemma except in an unexpected prolongation of the war for years instead of months, or in a speedy and permanent dissolution of this Union. In the midst of this gloomy distrust, Mr. Cisco's offer to receive gold on deposit for the government, at four per cent interest, frightened our bankers, and the fluttering began.

We do not see why this excitement will not continue, and gold—and consequently stocks—rise still higher. The causes remain the same, and what should alter the result? Mr. Cisco must obtain gold in order to pay the specie interest upon government paper; and, whether he receives gold on deposit or goes into the market and buys it outright, the rise in gold will ensue all the same. Neither will it be possible for him to refuse any deposits over six millions; for upon such a refusal the gold already deposited with him would be immediately withdrawn. Thus the occasion of the excitement must remain, and behind the occasion lie the causes. Evidently Wall street does not believe the assertions of the radicals that the war will be over in thirty days, that Greeley's nine hundred thousand reserve of abolitionists will enlist, and that the highways of Massachusetts will swarm with Governor Andrew's promised recruits, in consequence of the President's emancipation proclamation. Wall street is practical, and cannot rely upon prophecies and predictions. Neither does it fail to see that the revolutionary Governors are obstructing recruiting, delaying the draft and holding back soldiers already enlisted, because of some foul conspiracy and diabolical intrigue, which has already borne fruit in crippling McClellan, by depriving him of reinforcements and assistance, and which may result either in a dishonorable peace or an unnecessary prolongation of the war. Wall street cannot understand and does not like these secret clubs of war committees, these mysterious movements of Governors, these occult sessions at Providence and Altoona, this inexplicable retention in the Cabinet of two practical disunionists, this renewed interference with McClellan, this radical bullying of the administration, this scheme of giving a large independent corps or the chief command of our armies to a man like Fremont, who is odious to all true soldiers, who is a general, but never won a battle, and who is distinguished only for repeated insubordinations and the reckless exhibition of that domineering spirit which has made many a better man a dictator, and which may make him one if he but has the opportunities proposed to be afforded him. To Wall street, as to us all, these things bode trouble, and the consequence is a feverish excitement and a rapid rise in the pulse of the street—the gold sales.

Whether the government has any remedy ready to cure this fever, or whether President Lincoln cares to cure it by dismissing his obnoxious Cabinet and reorganizing it upon a conservative basis, we cannot say. It can be cured, however, by an earnest canvass of this and all other States in favor of conservative candidates for Congress, and by replacing the fanatics who now disgrace that body by men pledged to uphold the constitution and the Union against all attacks, whether from the secessionists of the South or the radical disunion abolitionists of the North.

The President's Opinion of an Emancipation Proclamation—The Bane and the Antidote.

The anti-slavery journals and the Wall street jobbers and jabberers may now quiet their clamor about the President's emancipation proclamation; for a certain distinguished personage, who at present occupies a large white house on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, named Abraham Lincoln, has settled the matter, and used up the argument on the question of universal emancipation by giving the best of reasons why a *pronunciamiento* to that effect would be useless and inoperative, and why, even if it could be made practicable, it would be of questionable utility.

Mr. Lincoln asks what good would a proclamation of emancipation do as we are now situated? He says:—"I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet." These sentiments and many more of the same sort were brought out on the 13th inst. (nine days before the proclamation was issued), by a couple of Chicago anti-slavery gentlemen, who had become nervous on the subject; and after they had listened to Mr. Lincoln's cogent reasons in opposition to their request they quietly took their hats and departed for home, no doubt perfectly satisfied and convinced of the utter inutility of an emancipation proclamation. Mr. Lincoln has christened his declaration freeing the slaves the "Pope's bull against the comet." Read the report of the delegation, in another part of this day's HERALD.

The Radical Republican Party of New York and Its Candidate for Governor.

At the late Republican State Convention at Syracuse, on Wednesday last, General James S. Wadsworth was nominated as the party candidate for Governor of New York by 234 votes, against 110 for General Dix, 33 for Lyman Tremaine and two for Daniel S. Dickinson. Gov. Morgan, in advance, had cut off any contention over his claims by a positive declination. We presume, however, that, if the radicals had had no other complaint to bring against the Governor, his very proper and patriotic refusal to join the recent seditious convention of Governors in Pennsylvania would have been conclusive against him. The vote for Wadsworth on the first ballot indicates the ascendancy of the radicals in the party councils of this Commonwealth, and this nomination falsifies all the late professions of the party of a desire to unite with the loyal men of all other parties upon the common platform of the Union.

The platform of this Republican Convention, like all other party platforms, is an elastic concern. It could be stretched or contracted to suit the measure of Dix, Dickinson, Wadsworth, Gerrit Smith or Fred. Douglass. Measured according to the candidate adopted, it means not the employment of the Southern element of slavery to assist our armies in putting down this rebellion, and in restoring the Union, as designed by President Lincoln, but the employment of our armies in a crusade against Southern slavery, Union or disunion. The course of General Wadsworth since the outbreak of this rebellion fully justifies this construction. He does not belong to that conservative Union wing of the administration party of which Mr. Seward is the faithful and sagacious representative in the Cabinet, but to that other wing of the party—that faction of abolition firebrands—of which the Sumners, Wilsons and Lovejoys are the shining lights.

We believe that we are not entering into any imaginary accusations when we charge upon Wadsworth a leading hand in those radical plots and intrigues at Washington against Gen. McClellan and others of our military leaders in the field which have resulted so disastrously to our arms, from the James river to the Potomac. Wadsworth, as we have been informed from time to time, was a very active man in that radical "pressure" upon the administration which caused the derangement and defeat last spring of the well considered plans and combinations of Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan for the complete overthrow of the armies of the rebellion, East and West, in a short campaign. The intermeddling and disorganizing abolition politicians of Congress and the Cabinet and their confederates, including Gen. Wadsworth, were wiser, in their own conceit, than Scott, McClellan and Halleck, and thus the grand campaign arranged by these capable officers was superseded.

Thus our army in the West was prematurely moved forward, causing the evacuation of Manassas by the rebel army a month before the time contemplated; for it was the plan of McClellan to indulge the rebels in the occupation of Manassas until those Virginia mud roads were sufficiently dried to enable him to cut in between them and Richmond and cut them to pieces. After this evacuation, as we are informed, Gen. Wadsworth played a conspicuous part in the work of breaking up the army of General McClellan into several independent armies, which resulted in their being cut up in detail by the rebels, from the repulse of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah valley to the pursuit of Gen. Pope from the Rapidan to Centreville.

In all this business we can discover in Gen. Wadsworth the services only of a malignant abolition disorganizer, and the inveterate enemy of Gen. McClellan, and every other officer of the army who has had the presumption to consider the abolition of slavery a secondary question, and the Union the paramount object of the war. In this character of an abolition malignant Gen. Wadsworth comes before the people of New York as the republican candidate for Governor, and, with the instructive defeat which awaits him, it is to be hoped that he will become a better soldier and a wiser man.

HOW ABOUT THE END OF THE WAR?—Poor Greeley used to prophesy that the war would be over in thirty days after the issue of a proclamation of emancipation. Well, the President issued such a proclamation on the 22d of September. The war will end, therefore, on the 22d of October. No wonder stocks rise in anticipation of such a speedy and glorious settlement of our troubles. Now, of course, there will be no need of a draft. Greeley forever! He will end this rebellion for us in a twinkling, now that he has his precious proclamation.

Collection of the National Taxes—The New System of Internal Revenue.

There has been some unavoidable delay in bringing into practical operation the system of internal revenue enacted into law at the last session of Congress; but we understand that now, all necessary forms having been devised, and all due preparations made, the machinery is about to be set in motion. It will be a novelty for the people of the United States to find themselves taxed after the manner of European nations; but the rebellion brought taxation along with it as an imperious necessity, and no good citizen will grumble at the burdens which the new system will impose upon him. It reaches, or is intended to reach, all the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country, and makes the wealthy classes of the community contribute, in proportion to their means, to the maintenance of the federal government.

At present it is utterly impossible to form any probable estimate of the revenue which the government will derive from this system of internal taxation, which, it is hardly necessary to remind our readers, is entirely distinct from the tariff or system of import duties. After the first year or two of its operation it can be modified, and the several duties diminished or increased, according as experience will demonstrate the propriety of the change. For instance, the excise duty on distilled spirits is fixed at twenty cents per gallon, and, although this rate will produce a very large revenue, yet it may become evident that it might be doubled or trebled without any injury to the distilling interest, and without adding to the burdens of the people, while it may also appear wise to diminish the duties imposed on other branches of industry. This, as we say, is a matter for time and experience to demonstrate, and therefore we must not expect a perfectly equable system of internal taxation for some years to come.

In addition to excise duties, the new law embraces a pretty extensive license system, which applies to bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotel keepers, stock brokers, theatres, pedlers, manufacturers, apothecaries, lawyers, physicians, and, in short, to almost all descriptions of business and professions. The tax on manufactured goods is specific on some and ad valorem on others, and ranges at between three and five per cent of the value of the article produced; but there is a provision that on such articles as are exported from the country the internal duty that may have been paid is to be refunded to the exporter. This is a salutary proviso, the object of it being to give our manufacturers a fair chance in foreign markets.

After the 1st of next month the system of stamp duties provided by the Internal Revenue act goes into effect. It requires stamps, varying in value from one cent to fifteen dollars, to be affixed to all business papers, such as contracts, checks, bills of exchange, bills of lading, bonds, certificates of stock and of deposit, telegraph despatches and legal documents, and also requires stamps of from one to five cents to be affixed to all phials and boxes of patent medicines, perfumery, &c., and to packs of playing cards.

The income tax, which is also provided for in this general law, is not to be collected before May, 1863, and is to be for the year ending December 31, 1862. Every person whose annual gains, income or profits, from whatever source derived, exceed six hundred dollars is to pay three per cent on the excess up to ten thousand dollars; and if his income exceed the latter sum he is to pay five per cent on all over the first six hundred dollars. All taxes paid are to be deducted from the gross income. Citizens of the United States residing abroad are to pay five per cent on the income derived from property held in this country. In regard to legacies, the duties vary in proportion to the degrees of consanguinity in which the parties stand to the deceased. Lineal descendants—that is, children or grandchildren—pay three-fourths of one per cent, nephews and nieces one and a half per cent, other relatives three and four per cent, and the more distant relatives and strangers five per cent.

There seems to be some apprehension in the public mind that the visits of assessors and their assistants to private houses are likely to be attended with trouble and annoyance, and that these officers are to examine and make inventories of all taxable matters therein contained. There need exist no such apprehension. The only objects of private property that are subject to special tax are carriages, yachts, billiard tables and gold and silver plate.

It was originally proposed to tax watches and pianos; but the Senate struck them out of the bill. Carriages are taxed from one dollar to ten dollars, yachts from five dollars upwards, billiard tables ten dollars, gold plate fifty cents per ounce, and silver plate—over the first forty ounces—three cents per ounce. It is estimated that there are in this city ten thousand families who will have to pay a tax on their plate, and that there are several thousands who have salvers that of themselves weigh over the forty ounces exempted from taxation. Where there is any doubt as to the quantity of plate it is very easy for owners to have it weighed by a silversmith; and his certificate will certainly satisfy the assessor. Family plate, however, is not to be taken as including the birthday and other presents of children, but only that which comes into actual family use. Neither does it apply, we presume, to plated ware.

We are informed by Mr. Franklin, the assessor in our home district, that his assistants, and, so far as he knows, the assistant assessors generally in this city, are selected with due regard to their qualifications and fitness for their duties, and that there need be no difficulty whatever in the assessments, if persons liable to tax will only be willing and ready to give the information required of them, and for which regular printed forms will be supplied. We trust and believe that our citizens will show themselves in this, as in all other matters, patriotic and law abiding, and will do what in them lies to give full and fair efficacy to the new system of national taxation.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JACOBIN WAR COMMITTEE.—The National War Committee has published what purports to be a report of its proceedings. This report is, in fact, a special plea in defence of the proceedings which it is presumed to divulge. The odious resolutions, looking to the appointment of foolish Fremont to a practical dictatorship, are inserted and glossed over; but the letters of resignation from Moses H. Grinnell, Alexander T. Stewart, Jonathan Sturges, Andrew Carrigan, Samuel Sloan, Judge Waterbury, David Dows and Edwards Pierrepont are not published in this report. All of these gentlemen have doubtless resigned for good and sufficient reasons, and some, we know, for reasons by no means complimentary to the committee. Why, then, are not their letters printed in the report, so that both sides of the case may be read? And why is the letter of August Belmont, Esq., withdrawing his donation from the committee, also omitted? Why, also, does not the report contain some account of that secret meeting at Providence between the committee and the New England Governors, under the lead of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island? And why is nothing said of the relations of the committee with that revolutionary conclave of Governors at Altoona, reported in our columns yesterday? Those facts are what the public want to get at, and are what have given to the committee its synonym of the Jacobin War Club. No one cares about the mere routine business of the committee; but its conspiracies are matters of general interest. Let us have all the facts.

MCCLELLAN'S PAUSE ON THE POTOMAC.—Everybody is now asking why McClellan pauses on the Potomac and does not pursue the rebel army to Richmond or annihilate it by another battle. The answer is very plain. McClellan has not reinforcements enough to go ahead, and the War Department has not troops enough to make a flank attack to assist him. But why have not sufficient reinforcements been sent on? The answer to this is equally clear. The Governors of the New England and several other States have been holding back their reinforcements, so as to give them to Fremont as an independent corps, or, failing this, so as to force the President to put Fremont in the place of McClellan. This is the meaning of the secret consultations at Providence and Altoona. Governor Morgan alone has sent forward every available soldier to the government, and he deserves every credit for this, as well as for his refusal to attend the recent revolutionary conclaves. But what do the Governors deserve who have held back their troops, and thus made this pause in our victorious advance, in order to intrigue in favor of a dictator or of a radical commander-in-chief? Why, they deserve cells at Fort Lafayette, under the provisions of the President's proclamation published yesterday, on the charges of discouraging enlistments and preventing the draft. We hope the President will give them their deserts immediately.

THE PROCLAMATION AND THE POLITICIANS.—We understand that there is a good deal of feeling manifested in this city adverse to what is understood to be the object and effect of the recent proclamation of the President in regard to slavery in the rebel States; and we are informed that several citizens claiming to be conservative have been procuring signatures to a call for a public meeting to denounce the proclamation, and have applied to a distinguished lawyer to preside thereat. We are also informed that some of the more advanced radicals of this city, having got wind of this movement, set to work to counteract it, and have been trying to make arrangements to prevent the holding of such a meeting. As it is possible that the carrying out of the original design might be attended with turmoil and riot, which it is most desirable at such a time particularly to avoid, we hope that it will not be persisted in. If we are to have a public meeting for the purpose of denouncing anything, let it be to denounce the action of those State Governors who met the other day in secret session in Altoona for the purpose of thwarting the government in its prosecution of the war against the rebellion, and of imposing terms upon the administration. But better than public meetings for either purpose would it be for our citizens to go to work and take measures for electing to Congress men who will represent our city with credit to it, instead of the contemptible politicians and nincompoops who are usually sent to represent this community in the halls of national legislation.

MISGIVINGS OF THE RADICALS.—The *Tribune* says that the contest for Governor is already decided. So it is—against the radicals. The radicals began to get shaky about the nominee Wadsworth—a radical disunionist and an insubordinate general—before they had finished their Convention. Raymond, of the *Times*, closed the proceedings with a most dismal speech, and was evidently very weak about the knees. He said that "he had not voted for Wadsworth's nomination. He had come there intending to do so; but, from what he had learned on the way from conversations with citizens, he feared they had a harder fight before them than he had before imagined. He had deemed a different nomination necessary to secure success, and none should suppose that they would have an easy victory." So spoke Mr. Raymond, Chairman of the Convention, and he is right for once. Wadsworth will not have an easy victory; for he will have a very hard defeat. Already his friends are doubtful about him. In a month's time no one will be willing to back him to the value of a dirty, torn one cent postage stamp.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Miss Bateman takes her farewell benefit at this theatre. In addition to the attraction offered in the benefit of an artist of whom all lovers of the drama feel proud, Mr. Jackson presents the additional inducement of a new play, produced here for the first time, entitled "Beatrice, or the Madonna of Art," which has been adapted from the French of Legouve, by Miss Bateman herself, and in which Ristori achieved one of her grandest triumphs. The play is said to abound in striking situations, and we have no doubt the treble attraction of its being Miss Bateman's farewell benefit, her first appearance as an authoress, and the last night but one of her appearance, will command an overflowing house. On Saturday, being her last night, she will appear, for the first time this engagement, as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and in the fifth act of "Macbeth."

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—The *habitues* of this popular place of entertainment and the theatre going public generally will find on the bill for this evening great inducements for a visit to the Old Bowery. One glance will prove this; but before all and above all will be the bare announcement that the entertainments of the evening are for the benefit of the popular manager and stage favorite, Mr. G. L. Fox. This in itself will be found sufficient to fill the house. Mr. Fox, however, really puts forth a bill of favorite and novel pieces worthy of attention. Four pieces are on the programme, and there is no fear but they will be placed before the patrons of the theatre in the best possible style of that establishment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Grebella Coreghino, an Italian boy, fell from the third story window of the dwelling house No. 55½ Charlton street, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner Collin held an inquest.

BATTLES IN TENNESSEE.

Official Reports of Engagements with the Enemy.

Desperate Encounters with and Defeats of the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

The following official despatches have been received at headquarters of the Army of the United States:—

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF JACKSON, BOLIVAR, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

Captain A. R. RYAN, A. D. C., and Chief of Staff—

Colonel Leggett, commanding first brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction road, with one regiment of his brigade, four companies of the Second Illinois cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hogg; two companies of the Second Illinois cavalry, under command of Major Paterbaugh, and one section of artillery, with instructions to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoitre the country. When arriving at the ground Colonel Leggett at once became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours, mostly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand to hand fight, our forces repelling charges of the enemy's cavalry. About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy drew back, and Colonel Leggett receiving reinforcements about that time, the enemy did not renew the attack.

I then ordered Colonel Leggett to fall back with his entire force to a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight.

We have had in killed and wounded about twenty-five, Lieutenant Colonel Hogg, of the Second Illinois cavalry, among the number. During the engagement to-day, all the men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and though opposed to largely superior numbers, not only maintained their ground, but drove the enemy back. The force of the enemy engaged was seven regiments of cavalry. Yours, respectfully,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers,
Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST, JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1862.

Captain M. J. KIMBALL, Aid de Camp:—

SIR—I have the honor to report the following concerning the recent engagements along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in the vicinity of Medon station:—

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar, large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Medon and Toones stations. The detachment being small (consisting at most of single companies), after sharp skirmishing retired to Medon station, at which point and near the railroad depot, a barricade was constructed of cotton bales, under the direction of Adjutant Frisbck, of the Forty-fifth Illinois infantry.

At three o'clock P. M., August 31, the enemy attacked the defences at Medon in force, estimated to be one thousand five hundred strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-fifth Illinois. Being informed of the attack on Medon, I immediately sent six companies of the Seventh Missouri infantry, under Major W. S. Oliver, by railroad, with instructions to reinforce our men at that place. On the arrival of the train at Medon, the Seventh immediately formed into line and charged the enemy, driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss upon him; also taking a number of prisoners.

As soon as I was informed of the demonstration on Bolivar I ordered the force stationed at Estanaula, under command of Col. Dennis, of the Thirtieth Illinois, to this post. Col. Dennis' command consisted of the Thirtieth Illinois, commanded by Major Warren Shedd, Twentieth Illinois, commanded by Captain Frisbie, a section of two pieces of gunboat artillery; and two companies of cavalry, commanded by Captain Foster. Col. Dennis struck tents on the morning of August 31, destroying such stores and baggage as he was unable to carry, and marched to within twelve miles of this post, when he was met by an order from me directing him to march to Medon station, to intercept the enemy near that point. Col. Dennis countermarched his command, arriving in the vicinity of Denmark that night.

About ten o'clock A. M. on the 1st of September, his advance guard reported the enemy in strong force at Britton's Lane, near the junction of the Denmark and Aredon roads. The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, viz:—Barstow's, Adams', Stevens', Jackson's, Forrest's, Wheeler's and Parsons', amounting in the aggregate to five thousand men, under the command of Brigadier General Armstrong. The aggregate of Colonel Dennis' force was but eight hundred. Discovering that he was outnumbered, Colonel Dennis immediately selected the best position the ground would admit, and formed in line of battle. The position was in a large grove, surrounded by farms, the fields all being in corn—the wood and some broken ground being in the rear and the cornfields in front—the line being on a ridge. The greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to entirely surround the command of Colonel Dennis, and early in the engagement to capture the transportation train, taking with it the teamsters and sick as prisoners. They also captured the two pieces of artillery, but were unable to get possession of the caissons and ammunition.

During the engagement the artillery and train were recaptured by Colonel Dennis, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire. The enemy made many determined charges, dividing their force and dismounting a part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the latter charging so close as to fall from their horses almost within the ranks of our men. The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Colonel Dennis in possession of the field, leaving 179 of his dead on the field, and also a large number of his wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over 400.

The loss of Colonel Dennis is five—buried on the field immediately after the action. The wounded numbered about fifty-five, who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle.

Great praise should be given to the admirable generalship and ability displayed by Colonel Dennis; and, in fact, every officer acted with the greatest bravery. Where all did so nobly it would perhaps be invidious to particularize. Great credit is due Captain Frisbie, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, and to Major Shedd, commanding the Thirtieth Illinois; also to Adjutant Peyton, of the Thirtieth, who, severely wounded, refused to leave the field. ...

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The HERALD correspondent at Centreville writes that, excepting a few scattering parties of cavalry, no rebel soldiers have been lately seen in that direction.

Yesterday Lieutenant Koenig, of General Sigel's staff, made a reconnoissance with twelve men, passing through Leesburg. No soldiers of either side, except the sick and wounded in hospital, were found. The impression prevailed there that nearly the whole rebel army, excepting a small body of cavalry, are beyond the Shenandoah.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that a startling disclosure will shortly be made in reference to the most extensive and systematic speculations upon the government ever conceived. The amount of these frauds is said to be millions, and the parties involved in some instances to be men of high position. The government is in possession of a vast amount of testimony and sufficient proof to convict the speculators.

ARREST OF CLAIM AGENTS.

The military authorities have recently arrested and consigned to the Old Capitol prison a number of claim agents here, who were detected in urging fraudulent claims against the government.

COLONEL FORD AND THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Colonel Thomas Ford, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and ex-Congressional printer, who is in the city awaiting the court of inquiry which is to investigate the circumstances of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, takes the matter very coolly. His opinions, as developed in a conversation this evening, are, that Harper's Ferry was indefensible against the forces of Hill and Jackson, and that no adequate preparations were made. Maryland Heights were not surrendered until after a severe contest, and all the ammunition was expended. He says that Maryland Heights were not given up until five hours after every cartridge had been expended.

Colonel Ford says he sat on his horse on Tuesday morning and saw seventy thousand rebel troops march over the pontoon bridge. They took a direction as if going to Winchester, but marched around and fought McClellan. General Hill apologized to Colonel Ford for compelling his brigade to wait until the rebel army had crossed, by saying his men had been without food since the previous Saturday. Colonel Ford noticed that of the seventy thousand rebels not one had a canteen, haversack or cartridge box, and half were without shoes. He exonerates Colonel Miles from any suspicion of treachery in surrendering the post. It was pronounced by Jackson a complete trap for any army that should occupy it, and he said he should not attempt to stay. Colonel Ford had a conversation of an hour or more with Stonewall Jackson, and he represents that chieftain as a most cool and imperturbable personage. Jackson said the rebels did not intend to damage anything in Maryland except the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which they considered contraband of war. They intended no harm to the people of the North, and only desired to impress upon them and the whole world their ability to achieve their independence. While they were in conversation an orderly rode rapidly across the bridge, and said to General Jackson, "I am ordered by General McLaws to report to you that General McClellan is within six miles with an immense army." Jackson took no notice of the orderly, apparently, and continued his conversation; but when the orderly had turned away Jackson called after him, with the question, "Has McClellan any baggage train, or drove of cattle?" The reply was that he had. Jackson remarked that he could whip any army that was followed by a flock of cattle, alluding to the hungry condition of his men.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Hon. Charles Sumner says in a letter, that he was the first person to urge the President to make public proclamation of the Confiscation law, and regards the proclamation as being practically an edict of emancipation to all the slaves in the States.

GENERAL SICKLES IN COMMAND OF HOOKER'S OLD DIVISION.

General Sickles was to-day placed in command of General Hooker's old division. General Carr is assigned to the command of the First brigade, General Grover's. These assignments give great satisfaction to the rank and file of this division, which has won imperishable renown upon so many battle fields.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL CALVIN E. PRATT.

Colonel Calvin E. Pratt, of the Thirty-first New York regiment, who has been reported killed in two battles, has received the appointment of Brigadier General, for gallant conduct and meritorious services.

COLONEL COGGSWELL, OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT, EXCHANGED.

General Stone to-day handed to Colonel Coggswell, of the New York Tammany regiment, his papers of exchange as a prisoner of war. The case of Colonel Coggswell, who behaved so manfully at Ball's Bluff, seemed to have escaped the recollection of the War Department for some time. He is much rejoiced at the opportunity now afforded to him to resume active duty in the field.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KOEHLER RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Lieutenant Colonel Koehler, of the Twelfth New York cavalry, who was arrested and thrown into prison two months ago, charged with embezzlement of public pro- ...

... ing for its short lived campaign in Maryland, which must have been numerous. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the rebel killed far outnumbered ours in that battle.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Some months ago the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed circulars to various land offices, making inquiries as to the mineral wealth of their several sections of country, and requesting them to forward specimens. The responses show a greater extent and richness of gold and silver than has heretofore ever been imagined, including Washington and Nevada Territories, and the southern or Colorado region of California—the last named embracing between six and seven million acres of land.

In speaking of the mines of Gold Hill and Virginia City (sixteen or eighteen miles from Carson City), the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada says that the quartz there found contains both gold and silver in large quantities, the two metals being rarely found elsewhere in such abundance. Besides the facts regarding the astonishing mineral wealth of those regions, the replies afford much valuable information as to the vegetable productions and the natural resources generally for sustaining large populations.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell has been ordered to the steamer Pocahontas.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John G. L. Strong has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Washington.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Merritt has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Baltimore.

Lieutenant Commander Pierce Crosby has been detached from the command of the Pensola and ordered to return home.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. O. West has been detached from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the temporary command of the R. R. Cuyler, and upon his arrival in the Western Gulf Blockading squadron to take command of the steamer Hatteras.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer I. M. Kensil, attached to the Potomska, has been dismissed.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Badgley has been detached from the Philadelphia, and ordered to the Eastern Gulf Blockading squadron.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER DEFIANCE, OF NASSAU.

Rear Admiral Dupont reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 15th, that on the 9th inst. the United States bark Braziliero, Acting Master W. V. Gillespie commanding, captured the schooner Defiance, of Nassau, in Sabels Sound, while attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, kerosene oil, cascarilla bark, &c. She also had in her cargo about ninety-six boxes, containing cases of gin, which was placed in the spirit room of the Braziliero. The crew of the Defiance will be sent North on the first opportunity. They are all said to be citizens of the rebel States, and engaged in the business of running the blockade. The captured vessel has been sent North, in charge of Acting Master Cook, of the Braziliero, with a prize crew.

MAILS FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

Letters addressed to persons on board any vessel in the navy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department, whence they will be forwarded by the first mail to the squadron to which the vessel is attached; otherwise the letter, after remaining in the office where mailed for the time prescribed by law, is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, and from there is sent to the Navy Department, thus causing great delay before it can reach the person addressed. Postmasters receiving letters directed to any naval vessel without the post office of the squadron added, should forward them immediately to the Navy Department, which, of course, is always advised of the station of each vessel.

DECEASED SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers, who are entitled to the $100 bounty, granted by the act of July 22, 1862, should know that in order to obtain it they must make a written application for it to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury.

DECISION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer may, under his license, sell by the piece, or original package, to a customer; but if he sell by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO STORING COAL OIL.

The following regulations have been made in regard to bonded warehouses for the storage of coal oil:—The owner or owners of any coal oil distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse, of materials to be approved by the Collector of the district. Said warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing coal oil, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his deputy, and the duty on the oil stored in such warehouses shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale.

THE CIRCULATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post Office Department has received information from various sources that certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purpose by circulating them in packages, together with cancelled stamps, as currency. Owing to this use of the stamps, the department is embarrassed in the supply for mail purposes. The public, therefore, are interested in discountenancing their circula- ...

OPENING DAY.

Fall and Winter Fashions in the Metropolis.

"Opening day" has come and gone, happily, without the equinoctial storm that has been its invariable accompaniment for some seasons back. The day was bright but not warm, just the day for feats of pedestrianism, and our fair fashionable were early afoot intent on seeing all that was to be seen and gathering up materials for an intelligent decision on the merits of different and rival houses. They have never had better opportunities for judging, for each modiste exerted herself to the utmost and every establishment put forth all its powers to insure a popular verdict in its favor. No one passing through these brilliant showrooms yesterday, crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city, would ever dream that a devastating civil war was wasting the resources and draining the life blood of the nation; and no one, looking at the evidence of past expense borne on the persons of those fair devotees of fashion and the preparations they were making for future expense, could believe that there was any truth in the financial fables of the daily press or the journals of our desponding business men. The crowds were as dense, the enjoyment as real and the interest as intense as if war and taxation were more words whose definition we should seek in the dictionary, as heretofore. Throughout the day the interest never flagged, and long after the gas was lighted the temples of fashion were crowded with ardent worshippers. If the votaries of Mars had half the zeal and perseverance that distinguish the votaries of fashion, we might expect a stirring campaign on the Potomac.

There was more real business done yesterday than is usual on these semi-annual festivals, in consequence of the "opening" being a few days later, and the necessity for new hats, of course, being more urgent and more severely felt. Another noticeable feature in the openings this season was the unanimity prevailing among our modistes as to the day. Very few scattered openings took place, the profession presenting an unbroken front to the public, such as it used to years ago. But, though the openings were not scattered, the milliners are. One glance at the list that follows will show that instead of congregating, as of yore, in a few leading thoroughfares, such as Broadway, Bowery and Division street, they are stretching over the city, working their way up town and breaking loose from all their traditional anchorages. The consequence is that each locality is being initiated in the mysteries of "opening day," and what was formerly confined to Broadway establishments and others of equal standing is now common to all. The effect of this is different, however, from what was expected. In place of crowding into the fashionable establishments persons who came to see and not to buy, it provided them with places where they could gratify their curiosity and procure bargains at the same time, and every one must have observed that fashionable "openings" have become more select since openings became more general.

The following establishments opened yesterday, and were crowded throughout the day:—

BROADWAY—A. H. Stewart, W. Jackson, Mrs. G. Levins, Mrs. J. H. Gosson, Thomas James, G. W. Bassford, L. Binns, Madame Kahn, Mrs. Crummer, Madame Harris & Son, Madame Demorest, Mrs. A. A. Binns, Mr. E. W. Cripps, Mr. W. Simons, Mrs. S. P. Lovell.

CANAL STREET—Miss T. Smith, Mrs. Melchbrook, Mrs. K. Gay, Messrs. Coley and Steinbrecher, Madame Rallings, Madame Demoris Goodale, Miss Clune, Misses Gallier, M. Daly, Mrs. Stack, Mrs. Johnson.

SIXTH AVENUE—M. T. Higgins, Mrs. Ringgold, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Ayer and Miss Shugg.

BRADFORD PLACE, TENTH STREET—Mathilde & Co.

WAVERLEY PLACE—Madame Laurence Chevalier.

AMITY STREET—Mrs. B. V. Wier.

FOURTH STREET—Mrs. J. Reid.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Mrs. Isaac Woods.

BLEECKER STREET—Mrs. Davidson.

CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET—Furlong.

DIVISION STREET—Mrs. M. Feely.

SPRING STREET—Mrs. Rumrill.

BOWERY—Mrs. J. W. Dempsey.

BONNETS.

The bonnets for the present and coming season differ considerably from those we have been accustomed to of late. The tendency to accumulate trimming on the top of the bonnet, which has been evidently on the increase for some time past, has now reached its climax. Outside and inside trimming now converges to that favored point, and to make room for it the front of the bonnet has been raised, while the sides, deprived of every ornament by this frontal monopoly, cling closer to the face. The crowns are invariably flat, and the cape straight and full. The trimming consists of lace, flowers and feathers, marabout or ostrich, or ostrich tipped with marabout. As a general thing two materials enter into the composition of the bonnet—silk and velvet, or lace and velvet. Some establishments pay such particular attention to the strings that they become a speciality; nor is the time bestowed on them lost; for the strings are as essential part of the face trimmings, and form an important item in the *tout ensemble* of the bonnet.

This season is fruitful in new colors. We have capucine, bosnoe, marcland *cuir*, Havana, Cuba, &c., &c. The Italian campaign gave us Magenta's crimson tint and Solferino's bloodier hue; but strangely enough our civil war has given no depth to our shades, and no addition to our nomenclature. Nor have our battles been pressed into the service of foreign manufacturers. No Shiloh or Potomac figures in the invoices, and Waterloo retains its position as firmly as if Antietam had not been fought. Indeed, the names of new colors, or rather new shades, are singularly unsuggestive, and, with the exception of "Vesuve"—which reminds one of the land of political and physical outbreaks, and whose brilliant flame color throws into the shade the fashionable "Garibaldi" of last season—there is not one that has a modern meaning, or that is anything but a name. But we will return to the bonnets, and take the colors in connection with them. We never remember to have seen a more successful "opening" than that of yesterday. ...

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 455—September 25, 1862.
17, 7, 32, 68, 48, 60, 67, 67, ..., 55, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 456—September 25, 1862.
13, 45, 58, 72, 61, 66, 7, ..., 49, ..., 40, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 403—September 25, 1862.
33, 48, 73, 59, 11, 12, 62, 53, 23, 27, 50.

DELAWARE, CLASS 370—September 25, 1862.
21, 50, 36, 24, 22, 15, 52, 37, 41, 42, 28, 51, 56.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 200—September 25, 1862.
2, 61, 9, 60, 7, 70, 65, 37, 68, 1, 30, 74.

CLASS No. 201—September 25, 1862.
3, 75, 52, 59, 39, 7, 61, 2, 73, 72, 50, 19.

For circulars, &c., address
R. FRANCE & CO., Covington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, N. Y.

The Criterion of True Beauty is, that it increases on examination; that of false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and is not merely the creature of fancy. This is the case with the KNOX Hat, of the fall style; the more you examine it, the more beautiful it appears, and everybody is rushing to Knox's store, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, to purchase one.

David's Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats, 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

At Miller's, 387 Canal street—Ladies' Gaiters, with heels, at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal street.

12 Cartes de Visite for $1, at Vaughan's, 228 Bowery. I will satisfy all five minutes after sitting that mine are the best.

Army and Navy Officers and Soldiers Photographed by HOLMES, Park Gallery, 304 Broadway.

"The Right Man in the Right Place."—What a blessing to each individual, to the State, nation and the world, if each of us were just where we belong, where we could succeed best. To learn this call on Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown. Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Trusses, Crutches, Supporters, &c., at ROWE & CO.'S, 295 Eighth avenue.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey st., opposite the church. No connection with any other truss office of same name. Female attendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND EVERY PERSON WILL SAVE TWENTY PER CENT by buying Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Door Mats, Kitchen Tables, Refrigerators, Brushes, Brooms, COOKING UTENSILS and every description of house furnishing articles at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S GREAT BAZAAR, Cooper Institute, in Astor place. Illustrated catalogues free.

AT GIMBREDE'S, $4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES) retailed at $3. Wedding Cards, Note Paper. Monograms, in perfect taste.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER,

BY CHARLES C. WARREN.

No. 22 Cortlandt street.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKAGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

BUYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED THAT THE CATALOGUE FOR THIS IMPORTANT SALE WILL INCLUDE NOT LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED SAMPLE LOTS, STRICTLY PRIME AND SEASONABLE GOODS, REPRESENTING DUPLICATES TO THE NUMBER OF MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND PACKAGES, [illegible] from nearly all the leading manufacturers in the country, and comprising in part a full assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' THICK BOOTS,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BOOTS,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CALF BOOTS,

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' GRAIN BOOTS,

CAVALRY BOOTS, in great variety.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BALMORALS, with and without tap soles.

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY BALMORALS, A very large assortment, especially adapted to army purposes.

Women's, Misses' and Children's pegged and nailed BOOTS AND BALMORALS, Of calf, kip, kid, goat, grain and split, both regular and extra sizes.

Women's, Misses' and Children's FINE SEWED BOOTS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS of every description.

Women's, Misses' and Children's CITY MADE BOOTS AND BALMORALS, In all the popular styles, from several well known manufacturers.

NOTICE.

The third SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF FIVE THOUSAND PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] Will be held on [illegible], October 17.

CHARLES C. WARREN, Auction Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt street.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, AUCTIONEER. [illegible] FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at the private residence of Dr. Phillip [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible] street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. [illegible]. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage ... $150
Second cabin passage ... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage ... $1[illegible]
Second cabin passage ... [illegible]

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, October 1.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, October 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, October 15.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, October 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, October 29.
ASIA leaves New York Wednesday, November 5.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL HAVING been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

EDINBURG ... Saturday, September 27
ETNA ... Saturday, October 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, October 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ... $[illegible] Steerage ... $35
" to London ... [illegible] " to London ... 38
" to Paris ... 95 " to Paris ... 43
" to Hamburg ... 95 " to Hamburg ... 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fare from Liverpool or Queenstown.—First cabin, $[illegible], $[illegible], $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $[illegible]; from Queenstown, $[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED THE ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will therefore be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed, or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIfornia and Oregon, via Nicaragua. Through in advance of the mail.

Great reduction in fares through to San Francisco. No detention on the Isthmus. The new and splendid Steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Commander JEFF. MAURY, Will sail on Saturday, October 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her pier at the foot of Warren street, North river, for San Juan del Norte [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 15, 1862.
Proposals are invited for furnishing uniform Regulation Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the United States.
The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where specifications and samples may be inspected.
Proposals should state the articles which it is proposed to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, and the total quantity offered, and the price for each article.
All articles delivered by contractors are required by law to be legibly marked with the contractor's name.
The following list embraces the principal supplies needed:—

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
Uniform Coats, consisting of engineers, ordnance, artillery and infantry.
Uniform Jackets, consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry, Zouave and knit.
Uniform Trowsers, consisting of footmen, horsemen, Zouave and knit.
Cotton Duck Overalls.
Drawers—Flannel and knit.
Shirts—Flannel and knit.
Great Coats—Footmen and horsemen.
Straps for Great Coats.
Blankets—Woollen and rubber.
Ponchos, Talmas.
Sack Coats, lined and unlined.
Boots, Bootees, Leggins, Stockings.
Stocks—Leather.
Uniform Hats—Trimmed and untrimmed.
Uniform Caps.
Forage Caps, Recruits—Cavalry and Infantry.
Cap Covers, Stable Frocks, [illegible].
Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.

ARTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents, Common Tents, D'Abri Tents.
Mosquito Bars, Spades,
Regimental Colors, Hatchets,
Camp Colors, Mess Pans,
National Colors, Camp Kettles,
Standards, Pick Axes,
Storm Flags, Bugles,
Garrison Flags, Trumpets,
Recruiting Flags, Drums,
Guidons, Fifes,
Axes.
BOOKS—Company Order.
Do. Clothing Account.
Do. Descriptive.
Do. Morning Report.
Post Order.
Do. Morning Report.
Do. Letter.
Do. Guard.
Regimental general order.
Do. Letter.
Do. Descriptive.
Do. Index.
Do. Order.
Target Practice.
Consolidated Morning Report.
Inspection Report.
Security will be required for the fulfilment of every contract.
All proposals received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present. Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time as favorable bids are received, always to the lowest responsible bids received up to the time of making contracts.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to the subscriber.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
Lieut. Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office for furnishing by contract, deliverable at the depot of army clothing and equipage, in this city,
Six mule Army Wagon Harness,
Four mule Army Wagon Harness,
Two horse Ambulance Harness,
One horse Ambulance Harness,
Specifications of which can be seen on application at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to deliver, and the shortest period in which it can be furnished.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.
All bids deemed unreasonable or objectionable will be rejected.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing harness and addressed to Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL Recruiting Service New York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, 362 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.
The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New York [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION, SIXTH REGIMENT.—Headquarters, 1[illegible] Broadway, Thomas M. Reid, Colonel. A few vacancies left for non-commissioned officers; none but well drilled men need apply.

RECRUIT WANTED—TO A MAN WILLING TO JOIN the 165th regiment (Colonel Wm. H. Allen's) a liberal amount, in addition to the regular bounty, will be paid by the advertiser. Address box 83 Fremont's hotel.

RIFLES—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES, FOR sale in bond, in New York and to arrive regularly. Address box 1,754, Post office, New York city.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FROM 5 TO 20 MEN, FOR which $1 a head will be given. Address G. W., Herald office.

$30 EXTRA BOUNTY, OVER ALL PUBLIC BOUNTIES.—A few more men wanted to fill up Partridge Guard, Company I, second battalion Duryee's Zouaves. Headquarters, 132 Fulton street, near Broadway.

$50 EXTRA BOUNTY WILL BE PAID TO THE first ten men enlisting in Company A, Sixth regiment Corcoran Legion.
Capt. ROBT. HUGGART, 526 Third avenue.
First Lieut. T. B. DUMONT, cor. John and Nassau sts.

$50 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR 10 MEN, TO HELP to fill up a company in a first class regiment that will leave soon for the war; men wanted by Monday. Address P. H. F., Herald office.

59TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.
COL. WM. LINN TIDBALL.
Recruiting officer, J. SCUDDER, 103 Fulton street.
Last chance for the State bounty. Tuesday the last day.
CASH PAID TO RECRUITS, $140.
IN PROSPECTIVE, $75.
No regiment has won for itself a more glorious name in the late battles. Its flag was riddled, its color bearer shot down, but it was not captured. Those who wish to enlist should apply at once at 103 Fulton street.

71ST REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.—This regiment will be paid on Saturday, 27th inst. Notice of hour and place of payment will be posted at the Regimental Armory to-day, Sept. 26. CHARLES HENRY SMITH, Lieut. Col. Commanding Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M.

90TH REGIMENT.
COME IN OUT OF THE DRAFT.
We are now recruiting for this regiment, and the draft will surely take place. We invite you, gentlemen, as soldiers to cast your lot with us. Recruiting office at Henry Stoney's, 536 Broadway, New York, and 16 Court street, Brooklyn.
J. L. VANDEWATER, Captain.
A. DOUGLASS, Lieutenant.

102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, VAN Buren Light Infantry.—Colonel Van Buren is in the city for a few days to assist in filling up his regiment, which has been thinned in the terrible battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock and Sharpsburg. Officers having companies of picked men can be given positions. Apply immediately at headquarters, 450 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A STORE TO LET, IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOCALITY, at 2[illegible] Eighth avenue, at present occupied as a crockery store, suitable for any kind of business. The store has water and gas. For particulars inquire as above.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM; ALSO A FINE high front Basement to let; private family, location unexceptionable. Prices to suit the times. Call at 187 West Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

AT 319 FOURTH AVENUE.—McKIBBIN & DAY OFFER furnished Dwellings to let, in East Twentieth street, $1,100; West Forty-seventh street, $1,100, or rent in Board; East Twenty-eighth street, $1,200; in East Twenty-second street, to a strictly private family, $125 per month.

A SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING FIVE ROOMS, [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR PERSONS seeking Country Residence.
The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and each splendid building sites. The property consists of 30 acres, a fine, stone old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, [illegible] insurmountable and of great variety; a garden [illegible] with fruits and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, gardener's cottage, "[illegible] on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The location has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound, [illegible] two sides bounded by creek and inlet, one side by the main road, the lands [illegible] the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent and air invigorating. Distance from the city 18 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises to
E. K. COLLINS,
or to him at the office of Woodruff & Co., 40 Broad street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o'clock, where a map can be seen.

A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 91 West Forty-second street, in splendid order and beautifully located, north side, midway between Sixth avenue and Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to E. H. NICHOLS, 41 Pine street, New York.

AT 319 FOURTH AVENUE—McKIBBIN & DAY OFFER for sale Dwellings in West Thirty-fourth street, Madison avenue, with stable, $3[illegible],000; Fifth avenue, $45,000; West Forty-fourth street, $6,500; East Fifty-third street, West Twenty-eighth street, $7,500; West Twenty-eighth street, $9,000; East Thirty-first street, $9,500.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The splendid three story brick house and Lot, situated at 302 Gold street, between Fulton avenue and Willoughby street. It is offered for sale at a bargain. Price $1,[illegible]00. The house is but recently built and has just been thoroughly painted and put in complete order. Lot 25 feet by 100. Neighborhood unexceptionable and possession immediately. The adjoining lot can be purchased for $1,900. House can be seen between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. No brokers need apply. The above property, together with the adjoining lot, is worth $8,500 and will be sold for $6,500.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—(BARGAINS)—No. 13 Lafayette avenue, a first class dwelling, and No. 144 Fulton avenue, a first class store. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, 41 Pine Street, New York.

FARM OF 240 ACRES, LARGE BUILDINGS, FARMING Utensils and Stock, beautifully located on the Hudson river and Hudson River Railroad, one mile north of Stockport depot. Apply to D. B. ALGER, Stockport, Columbia county, or to WM. GAUL, 31 Harrison street.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN A PLEASANT, healthy section, in good buildings, fence, order and cultivation, near schools, churches and a village, and one of the best chances to get a good cheap farm.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 83 Nassau street.

FARM WANTED—IN ILLINOIS PREFERRED, WORTH about $3,000, in exchange for a three story brick House, with high basement, sub cellar, &c., in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Apply to A. L. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street, for one week.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, A FARM OF 40 TO 60 acres in a good neighborhood, not over 12 or 15 miles from the city, comfortable buildings and good land, and within two miles of a railroad station; price not to exceed from $6,000 to $8,000. Address Farmer, station D Post office.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A. W. JACKSON .... Lessee and Manager.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE
GREAT MAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
FIRST AND ONLY
representation of Miss Bateman's adaptation of Legouve's celebrated play, written expressly for Madame Ristori, entitled
BEATRIX THE MADONNA OF ART.
Beatrix, the Madonna of Art .... Miss Bateman
Capt. [illegible] .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Prince Frederick .... Mr. Edwin Adams
PROGRAMME OF INCIDENTS.
ACT 1.—THE COURT OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
The Mother and the Sovereign—The arrival of the great actress, the Madonna of Art.
The reading of a short, though sad history.
"When love is more precious than honor,
Death is more endurable than life."
The vexatious penalties attached to greatness—The unlooked for visitor—A [illegible] for visitor—The author's description of his unwritten play—A compact agreed upon—A new drama engaged by the manager to guard the Hesperian fruit.
ACT 2.—The story of Beatrix—Her ideal scene in the Asylum for the Blind—The Actress and the Duchess—Woman's heart—The recognition—A new and powerful advocate—The magic word is repeated—The wondrous alchemy of love transmutes all baser metals into purest gold—New inspirations born of the loved one's presence—"Now I am indeed an artist"—The new born hope, shorn of its snowy pinions, falls lifeless and heartbroken to the ground.
ACT 3.—The struggle between love and honor—The anxiety of the manager and the intrigues of the minister—An unlooked-for listener to an important interview—The art of the actress called in play to disguise the feelings of the woman—Story of a devoted love told by the lover—"I thank you kindly for my friend, madam; I did well to tell you his story, you have cured him"—The anguish of the victim—The manager's suspicions confirmed—The letter intercepted—The challenge—Opportune arrival of the prince—"Can you keep my secret? I would have risked my life to preserve it"—A dangerous expedition proposed by an unconscious mother—The Prince to appear as Romeo—Despair of Beatrix.
ACT 4.—A New Struggle between Love and Duty—The Fears of the Enterprising Manager—His Anxieties and Alarm at the Grand Duchess' Alike Quelled by the Sagacity of the Minister.
BEATRIX ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE.
Conflicting Emotions—She Reveals the Secret of her Artistic Triumphs—"Only a pure, good Woman can express the great creations of the Poets"—The noblest attribute of Love is its Power of Self-Abnegation—The Mother's consent granted—The Sovereign's pride Forgotten—The great Artiste and
THE NOBLE HEARTED WOMAN TRIUMPHANT.
The performance will conclude, by particular request, with the fifth act of
MACBETH,
containing the celebrated Somnambulist scene.
Lady Macbeth .... Miss Bateman
Macbeth .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Macduff .... Mr. Edwin Adams
To-morrow (Saturday), Sept. 27,
LAST NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN'S ENGAGEMENT,
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Jas. M. Nixon
CARLOTTA PATTI IN A NEW ROLE
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
First appearance of Mr. Brignoli.
Mr. Nixon announces with satisfaction that arrangements have been completed by which Miss Patti will be enabled to appear in a second opera during the present brief season. Lucia di Lammermoor will be produced on Friday evening, this eminent artist, whose success upon the lyric stage has even surpassed the generous expectations of the public, sustaining the role of Lucia. In order to give additional eclat to the last performances of Miss Patti Mr. Nixon has secured the services (not previously available) of Mr. Brignoli, who will appear as Edgardo. The other parts will be suitably filled, and the entire opera will be produced with complete fidelity and with the utmost possible care and taste. This will be Miss Patti's last operatic character for the present, as long engagements elsewhere will prevent her appearance in New York for a considerable period.
FRIDAY EVENING,
Sept. 26, 1862.
Mlle. Patti .... as .... Lucia
Sig. Brignoli .... as .... Edgardo
Sig. Ardavani .... as .... Ashton
Sig. Dubreul .... as .... Raimondo
Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. Muzio
Stage Manager .... Sig. Nolan
Between the first and second acts the
GREAT UPRISING GALLOP,
by SIG. MUZIO.
General Admission .... One Dollar
Reserved seats (extra) .... 50 cents
Seats can be secured at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
Sitell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau street.
Chickering & Son's, Piano Rooms, 694 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Sept. 27, GRAND MATINEE, and positively last appearance of
CARLOTTA PATTI.
Admission to all parts of the house for the Matinee $1. Seats secured without extra charge.

WALLACK'S.
Corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy, with a great cast,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
Sir Robert Ramble .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Solus .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Irwin .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony .... Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Norland .... Mr. Norton
Mr. Placid .... Mr. Young
Edward Irwin .... Miss Fanny Reeves
Miss Spinster .... Mrs. Vernon
Lady Eleanor Irwin .... Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid .... Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Wooburn .... Miss M. Henriques
Saturday, THE RIVALS.
Monday. Owing to the crowded state of the theatre, at its first representation, will be repeated the
LOVE CHASE.
[illegible]

MR. LINCOLN ON HIS PROCLAMATION.

The President and the Chicago Delegation.

The President's Views of an Emancipation Proclamation.

THE ABSURDITY OF ISSUING ONE.

THE POPE'S BULL.

The President Fears to Trust the Slaves,

&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned, appointed (with two other gentlemen who were unable to act) to present to President Lincoln the memorial in favor of national emancipation adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 7, 1862, would respectfully report:—

We reached the city of Washington on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, but were detained two days before arrangements could be made for a suitable interview with the President, which was at last accomplished through the kind services of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The President received us courteously, and gave the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in the many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn conviction of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their Chief Magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the nation and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious, in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the government in the slave States less extensive and influential than before. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine displeasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country, such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression; and he must see that, if success in our military affairs was [illegible]

North, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a glorious principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added that, when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Congress has not been) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us both laborers and soldiers. That the difficulty experienced by General Butler and other generals arose from the fact that half-way measures could never avail. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours. With such a policy, the blacks would be no encumbrance, and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the enemy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do, and what they most fear is evident from the hot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the rebel Congress, bills were introduced threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY—MR. LINCOLN WOULD NOT LIKE TO TRUST THE SLAVES WITH ARMS.

I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance. *But I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels*; and indeed thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops.

MR. LINCOLN HAS [illegible] FOR THE [illegible] SLAVE STATES.

I will mention another thing, though it meet only your scorn and contempt. *There are fifty thousand bayonets in the Union armies from the border slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels.* I do not think they all would—not so many indeed as a year ago, or as six months ago—not so many to-day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more—I think you should admit that we already have an important principle to rally and unite the people in the fact that constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as anything.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

San Francisco and the Sanitary Commission.

Business at the Custom House.

Archbishop Hughes and the Common Council of New York.

Permits to Leave the Country.

The Case of Senator Lowry, of Pennsylvania.

New Jersey Congressional Nomination.

Arrivals and Departures.

Protestant Episcopal Missionary Convention.

Prize Cases.

City Intelligence.

Married.

Died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]